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University of Toronto

President's Report

For the Year ending
30th June, 1909

1908/1909

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

1908-1909

To the Governors of the University of Toronto:

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit the following report on the academic work of the University and of University College during the twelve months ended June 30th. 1909.

The total staff of the University of Toronto and University College numbered 55 professors, 44 associate professors, 31 lecturers and associates, and 230 demonstrators and those with sessional appointments. They were distributed as follows:

	Professors.	Associate Professors.	Associates.	Lecturers.	Demonstrators.	Sessional Appointments.
University (Faculty of Arts)	18	12	....	10	....	56
University College	8	6	....	5	....	6*
Faculty of Medicine	20	20	7	1	7	67
Faculty of Applied Science	7	3	....	8	5	38
Faculty of Household Science	....	2	....	....	....	7
Faculty of Education	1	1	....	....	....	44
Faculty of Forestry	1	....	....	....	....	3 (2 in Arts)

* One in the University.

In Victoria College there were:

Professors	13
Associate professors	2
Lecturers	2
Sessional appointments	2

In Trinity College there were:

Professors	6
Lecturers	7
Sessional appointments	2

In St. Michael's College there were:

Professors	5
Associate Professors	2
Lecturers	1
Sessional appointments	2

In the Faculty of Arts, A. T. DeLury, M.A., was promoted from an associate-professorship to a full professorship in Mathematics; W. J. Loudon, B.A., was promoted from an associate-professorship to a full professorship in Mechanics. A. L. Parsons, B.A., was appointed lecturer in Mineralogy.

In the Faculty of Medicine, Dr. R. A. Reeve resigned the Deanship of Medicine, and Dr. C. K. Clarke was appointed in his place. T. G. Brodie, M.D. (London), F.R.S., formerly professor of Physiology in the Royal Veterinary College, London, and professor-superintendent of the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution, University of London, was appointed professor of Physiology. Dr. W. McKeown and Dr. Graham Chambers, formerly associates, were promoted to associate-Professorships in Clinical Surgery and Clinical Medicine respectively.

In the Faculty of Applied Science, G. R. Mickle, B.A., resigned the chair of Mining, and H. E. T. Haultain was appointed associate-professor in his place.

In the Faculty of Education the appointment of H. T. J. Coleman, Ph. D., as associate-professor of Education was made permanent.

Especial mention should be made of the service rendered to the University by Dr. Reeve during the twelve years that he acted as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. Dr. Reeve set for himself no ordinary standard of duty, his affection for his alma mater and his ability being the only measure of a service often rendered at great personal sacrifice. By his colleagues and by the students he was respected as few men are, and during the short time that I have been in the University, Dr. Reeve has been to me an invaluable adviser. Fortunately, however, Dr. C. K. Clarke consented to accept the position of Dean, and I am confident that under his guidance the Faculty of Medicine will suffer in no respect.

During the year Professors Squair and Kirschmann were absent on leave, the former after twenty-five years of constant teaching in this University.

The lectures given at Trinity College by members of the University staff were:

First Year:

Algebra	Professor Mackenzie.
Analytical Geometry	Professor Baker.
Trigonometry	Professor Fields.
Biology	Professor Wright.
Italian and Spanish	Professors Fraser and Davidson and Dr. Buchanan.

Second Year:

History	Mr. Kylie and Mr. Brown.
History of Philosophy and Psychology	Professor Abbott.
Geology	Professor Parks.
Economics	Professor Mavor.
Italian and Spanish	Professors Fraser and Davidson and Dr. Buchanan.

Third Year:

History	Mr. Kylie and Mr. Feiling.
English Constitutional History	Professor Young.
Italian	Professor Fraser,

Fourth Year:

History	Professor Wrong.
Canadian Constitutional History	Professor Young.
Economics	Professor Mavor.

The total registration of students in 1908-9 was 3901, distributed as follows:

Faculty of Arts	2138
“ Medicine	681
“ Applied Science	759
“ Household Science	76
“ Education	220
“ Forestry	27

The various faculties may be further analyzed:

FACULTY OF ARTS.

University of Toronto.

Candidates for Ph.D	27	
Candidates for M.A	55	
Graduate students in special courses	11	
Dental students	55	
Teachers' Courses	31	
Summer Session	98	
Ontario Veterinary College	226	
		503

University College.

First Year	297	
Second Year	270	
Third Year	175	
Fourth Year	143	
Occasional students	125	
		1010

Victoria College.

First Year	132	
Second Year	108	
Third Year	58	
Fourth Year	71	
Candidates for M.A	30	
Candidate for Ph.D	1	
Graduates in Special Courses	7	
Occasional students	68	
		475

Trinity College.

Graduate students	2	
First Year	53	
Second Year	35	
Third Year	33	
Fourth Year	16	
Occasional students	11	
		150

Faculty of Medicine.

First Year	145	
Second Year	208	
Third Year	145	
Fourth Year	133	
Dental Students	50	
		681

Faculty of Applied Science.

First Year	271	
Second Year	235	
Third Year	175	
Fourth Year	73	
Occasional students	1	
Arts students	4	
		759

Faculty of Household Science.

Normal students	24	
Occasional students	52	
		76

Faculty of Forestry.

First Year	15	
Second Year	3	
Third Year	3	
Fourth Year	3	
Occasional and special students	3	
		27

Of the 3,901 students, 2,983 were men and 918 women. The women students were distributed as follows:

Candidate for Ph.D	1
Candidates for M.A	15
Graduate Student in Special Courses	1
Royal College Dental Surgeons	1
Teachers' Courses	27
Summer Session	55
University College	335
Victoria College	163
Trinity College	67
Faculty of Medicine	21
Faculty of Education	156
Faculty of Household Science	76
	918

Further details as to the enrollment of students in the Colleges and in the various courses will be found in Appendix B.

Of the 1,635 students registered in Arts in the different Colleges, 535 took the general course, 971 took various honour courses, 204 were occasional students.

Details as to the subjects of the honour courses in which students enrolled in the different Colleges are given in Appendix B.

The numbers examined in the different departments of the University were as follows:

Ph.D.		2
M.A.		58
Arts:		
Fourth Year	262	
Third Year	344	
Second Year	574	
First Year	454	
Senior Matriculation	257	
		1,891
Matriculation		311
Medicine:		
M.D.	2	
Fourth Year	170	
Third Year	184	
Second Year	219	
First Year	145	
		720
Applied Science:		
Professional degrees	2	
Fourth Year	74	
Third Year	205	
Second Year	270	
First Year	330	
		881
Education		224
Forestry		23
Household Science		23
Law		31
Pedagogy		8
Pharmacy		38
Music		18
Dentistry		161
Agriculture		39
Local Examinations in Music		743
Veterinary Science		11
		5,182

The degrees conferred were:

Honorary LL.D.	6
Honorary D.V. Sc.	1
M.D.	1
Ph.D.	2
M.A.	58
C.E.	1
M.E.	1
D.D.S.	57
D.C.L.	2
LL.B.	17
B.C.L.	2
B.A.	224
B.S.F.	1
M.B.	112
B.A.Sc.	65
B.S.A.	24
Phm.B.	37
Mus. Bac.	5
B.V.S.	10
	626

It is obvious from the foregoing figures that the task of maintaining the close personal influence between the teacher and the student, which is one of the chief advantages of the smaller colleges, is becoming increasingly difficult in this University; and yet there is no more valuable factor in education. The attempt is made to preserve this factor as far as possible by dividing the classes into small sections, and in laboratory work it is effected somewhat more satisfactorily by the demonstrators. But something more is required. Each student should have the opportunity of fairly frequent consultation with a member of the staff who would be in a position to give him serviceable advice as to his university work, and so materially increase the value of the teaching. This, however, would demand an enlargement of our present staff.

In some respects the need for such direction is more pressing for women than for men, inasmuch as the attendance of women students has increased so rapidly that conditions have changed. It cannot be long until a Lady Adviser should be appointed for the women in University College, to be a member of the teaching staff, and of sufficiently wide experience to give advice as to the courses of study and methods of work.

I must again emphasize the fact that in most departments the growth in the number of students has been so great that extreme difficulty is experienced in maintaining the standard of teaching at the level at which it should be maintained. A provincial university must aim at providing the best possible instruction for the largest number of students. The average student should therefore have an opportunity of receiving instruction from the most experienced teachers, who are better able than younger men to conduct large classes, and to give introductory and general courses. But these professors should not be so overburdened with lecturing, nor with the drudgery of examining essays, that little energy is left for their own reading and investigation, and for the teaching of their honour students. The work of the larger classes might be followed up by more individual direction given to smaller groups by younger instructors. But to these younger men, also, the university must be fair, and while demanding of them earnest and sustained work, it should not exhaust their intellectual interest.

The inferences to be drawn from figures might be confirmed by reports from the staff. It is obvious that effective teaching of language cannot be done in large classes, but I shall make only one extract, and that from the department of Mathematics. " Our unfavourable position is strikingly illustrated if we consider " it in connection with the equipment of other universities in Mathematics, as is " done in the following table:

University.	Staff in Pure Mathematics.	Approximate Number of Students.
Toronto	7½ (1909-10)	1,100
Harvard	12	777
Wisconsin	12	800
Illinois	20	1,300
Columbia	19	1,100

" It is also to be recollected that in the Faculty of Applied Science it is pro-" posed, during the academic year 1909-10, to still further occupy the attention of " the Mathematical Department with the recently instituted Business Course. " I confess I am utterly at a loss to see how this can be done with the staff then " to be at our disposal."

The highly important work of revising matriculation was continued during the session, and as previously several joint conferences were held between the University of Toronto and representatives of other universities and the high schools, at which the relation of the university to the schools of the Province was thoroughly discussed. Complaints had been frequently made that the matriculation standard was too low, and that the disparity between it and the Junior Leaving examination was so great as to necessitate two classes of pupils in the schools—the higher grade preparing for Junior Leaving, the lower for pass junior matriculation. A further complaint was that owing to partial matriculation pupils would return to the schools to complete their few necessary subjects, and having so much less to do than the others rendered discipline less effective. From the university standpoint also the standard was too low. Classes were retarded by ill-prepared students, and often elementary work that could be done better in the schools was being carried on in the university. In these conferences both the standard and the subjects for examination were carefully considered. With regard to the standard it was decided to approximate as quickly as possible to that of the Junior Leaving. Last year a minimum of 40% on each paper was adopted for July, 1909, and as a further step the committee determined to require in 1911, 40% on each paper with an average of 50%, and in 1912, 40% on each paper, with an average of 60% on the whole, i.e., the standard of Junior Leaving. Also, it was agreed that partial matriculation should be all but eliminated in and after 1910, the only exception being that in 1911 a student with an average on all the papers of 50%, or in 1912, with an average on all the papers of 60% need not repeat this examination if he fail in one, two or at most three papers.

There was some diversity of opinion as to the subjects for matriculation, but it was finally decided to retain the same subjects as at present for matriculation into the arts and medical faculties, i.e., English, Latin, History, Mathematics and two of Greek, French, German, Experimental Science. But the science is to be that of the middle school, which is more advanced than that hitherto required at junior matriculation. For the Faculty of Applied Science, Latin continues to be optional, but three of the five, Latin, French, German, Greek and Science will be required.

This general plan of matriculation having been adopted, the committee considered that uniformity should prevail in the June and September supplemental examinations, and to secure this the Minister of Education was asked to conduct the matriculation examination in September as well as and on the same standard as that in June.

To meet the requirements of the revised matriculation it became necessary to modify the first two years of the new general course for the B.A. degree, which had not yet come into operation. Only two foreign languages are to be required for matriculation and therefore only two foreign languages will be required in the first and second years of the general course, these being continued from the school into the university. But as there is an option in matriculation for a third foreign language, so there will be in the first two years in the university, the choice being given of two out of three—a foreign language, Biology, Physics. This arrangement will enable us, we hope, to obviate the necessity for elementary instruction in the university in Greek, French or German.

The Science requirements of the first two years have been increased by the addition of laboratory work in each subject, and the options make it possible for a student to take twice as much science as formerly in the first two years of the general course. The course involves not more than twenty hours a week of lectures and laboratory work, and consists of the following subjects:

First Year.

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek or Hebrew or German or French or Spanish.
4. Mathematics.
5. Two of: (*a*) a second language from group 3; (*b*) Mechanics and Physics; (*c*) Biology.
6. Greek and Roman History, or Mathematics, or Religious Knowledge.

Second Year.

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek or Hebrew or German or French or Spanish.
4. Psychology.
5. Two of: (*a*) a second language from group 3; (*b*) Chemistry; (*c*) Geology.
6. Mediæval History, or World History, or Religious Knowledge.

The general course of the first two years is thus for the most part a continuation and intensifying of the work done in the school in language, history, mathematics and the natural sciences. In the third year the student enters upon a new stage, the number of fixed subjects is small—English, a foreign language, history—and he is permitted to follow his bent by selecting five subjects more from different groups. While not becoming a specialist he will get new interest by being allowed to exercise a large option. The course in the third and fourth years is:

THIRD YEAR.

1. Compulsory subjects:—English, one foreign language, Modern History.
2. Optional subjects:—
   Group A:—Greek, Latin, Hebrew, German, French, Italian, Spanish.
   Group B:—Ancient History, Political Science, Philosophy and Logic, Ethics, Religious Knowledge.
   Group C:—Physics, Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Household Science.

FOURTH YEAR.

1. Compulsory subjects:—English, one foreign language, Modern History.
2. Optional subjects:—
   Group A:—Greek, Latin, Hebrew, German, French, Italian, Spanish.
   Group B:—Advanced Ancient History, Political Science, History of Philosophy, Ethics, Religious Knowledge.
   Group C:—Astronomy, Advanced Physics, Advanced Biology, Physiology, Advanced Chemistry, Advanced Geology, Advanced Household Science.

It is obvious that should it be decided in the future to raise the standard of matriculation this could be done without disarranging the general course, by putting the first year back upon the schools of the Province, and requiring senior matriculation for entrance into arts and all the other faculties.

The new general course has come into effect this year, but the committee was unable to complete the revision of the honour courses last session. Around these even more difficulty gathers than around the general course. The primary object is to conserve a system which has been of great intellectual advantage to the student, and has brought distinction to the University of Toronto. The training afforded in the various honour courses has produced excellent results, and our system has received attention from universities and colleges of the United States which are beginning to frame similar systems for themselves. Not that the system originated with the University of Toronto. It has been a development from the practice in the Universities of Britain, adapted to our requirements. But the development of honour courses has reacted to the detriment of the general course. Too many students have entered the honour courses, partly because the general course did not give them the training they desired, partly because of the greater prestige of the former. It it hoped that the general course will be found to have risen greatly in value, and correspondingly in prestige, becoming the most popular course for the average student.

In the honour courses the only change that has come into effect this year is the institution of a new course in Commerce and Finance. It had been recognized for some time that the course outlined for the Diploma in Commerce had not proved satisfactory, and after consultation with various commercial authorities and careful consideration a scheme for the first two years of a new course was drawn up. Junior matriculation is required for entrance, and the course conforms both in subjects and standard to the requirements of the average honour courses. At the end of the second year a diploma will be granted to successful candidates who do not wish to proceed to the B.A. degree. Owing to the necessity of entering banking, insurance or other business careers at a comparatively early age, the student who desires to get the B.A. degree will be given in the third and fourth years such instruction as may be found practicable at hours that will not conflict with his business engagements, and dispensation may be granted for the rest, much of which may, as in the case of those preparing for actuarial diplomas, be done by private study. The course, as so far arranged, is as follows:—

FIRST YEAR.

Latin.
English.
Three of: German, French, Spanish, Mechanics and Physics, Chemistry.
Mathematics.
Greek and Roman History, or Mathematics, or Religious Knowledge.
*Accounting.
*Commercial Geography.

SECOND YEAR.

English.
Three of : Latin, German, French, Spanish, Mechanics and Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy.
Mediæval History, or World History, or Religious Knowledge.
*Elementary Economics.
*Money and Credit Instruments.
*Mathematics of Finance and Insurance.
*Accounting.

The subjects of the third and fourth years will be such as to afford a scientific training in the theory of banking, insurance, actuarial and other branches of business.

In the Faculty of Medicine the five years' course came into operation for the first time, and though, as was to be expected, the attendance in the first year fell off, it was larger than had been anticipated. More clinical facilities are the most pressing need of this faculty. We require all the clinical material that Toronto affords, and a full staff of instructors who will be at the pains to teach and give individual attention to the student. The necessity has been manifested only too plainly by the recent results of the last two years of the medical course in which the failures were proportionally too large.

The new agreement with the Board of Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital has resulted in a closer definition of what is involved in the terms of the Act of 1906, whereby the University is to have access to the clinical material of the hospital for purposes of instruction. Hereafter each head of the chief departments of the final years will have a service, and all the other appointments are to be made by the Hospital Board only on nomination by a joint committee of the Board of Governors of the University and the Trustees of the Hospital. Further, the pathological department of the University is to be transferred to a new building to be

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* Honours.

erected by the University on ground adjoining University Avenue to be purchased from the Hospital Trustees. Consequently the work of the final years of the medical course will, in the future, be conducted chiefly in the hospitals and the new pathological building.

The registration of students in the Faculty of Applied Science was the largest in the history of the Faculty. This is to be explained partially by the fact that many students wished to avail themselves of the last opportunity of completing their three years' course. Those entering the first year began the new four years' curriculum. Beginning also with the session 1909-10 the standard of entrance and the fees have been raised.

The following statistics will be of interest and cover the period up to and including 1908:

Total graduates	843	
Deceased	33	
	——	810
Of these there are in Canada	680 or 84%	
In United States	122	
In other countries	8	

Of those living abroad, the great majority obtained employment prior to 1900. Year by year since that time the percentage of each graduating class remaining in Canada has increased.

Of those who have graduated—

310	have obtained	the degree of	B.A.Sc.
19	"	"	C.E.
2	"	"	M.E.
4	"	"	M.E.
4	"	"	E.E.

During the year there was much congestion which, in the present session, has been relieved by the erection of the new Thermodynamics and Hydraulics Laboratory, the renovation of a portion of the old Engineering building, and the completion of the observatory for practical astronomy and geodesy.

In the department of Mining a good deal of new equipment has been added, partly by gifts received through the good offices of Professor Haultain. "The ore dressing laboratory is now a fairly good teaching laboratory, but the metallurgical laboratory is an almost empty room." The Professor also lays emphasis on the importance of some commercial or business training to the students in mining. For this provision is made in the four years' course.

The new building for Thermodynamics and Hydraulics will not only provide better facilities for the fourth year students, but will give the students of the third year an opportunity to obtain laboratory instruction. The building is admirably suited to the work for which it has been planned, the lighting is excellent, and it has been built at a comparatively small cost. Owing to stringent conditions of trade, most of the apparatus has been secured at very low prices, and several Toronto and Ontario firms presented pieces of machinery or gave them at or below cost.

To quote from the report of Professor Angus, "The development of hydraulic power is becoming a more and more important problem in Canada, and the Government is enquiring into the available water power of the country. Since the development at Niagara Falls the whole question of power has taken on a new aspect. That the turbines for these latter plants have almost all been designed, and in some cases built, on the Continent of Europe, is evidence that we have not properly realised our opportunities, and that there is here a good field for Canadian engineers."

"The same may be said regarding Thermodynamics. The rapid development of the steam engine, steam turbines and gas engines has opened up fields for investigation along these lines, but we are still depending, to a large extent, on the foreign manufacturer. The new laboratories have been designed with a view to facilitating investigations of the above nature, as our past work has not been what we have desired."

If several entrance scholarships were established in the Faculties of Medicine and Applied Science, these faculties would reap an advantage in an improved standard both at entrance and throughout the course. At the same time help would be afforded to a number of deserving youths, who in order to put themselves through the University, are frequently compelled to spend their energies in ways that do not contribute to their later professional success.

During the last session the Faculty of Forestry occupied its new quarters alongside the Botanical department, and was in a position to afford better opportunities to its students than in the previous year. The increasing enrollment in this faculty is a promise that before long it will make itself felt in helping to conserve the resources of the province.

The Dean of the Faculty of Education has again been able to co-operate with the City schools, and the education authorities of the City have renewed for another term the arrangements for practice and observation teaching.

Instruction was given for the first time to the students of the Ontario Veterinary College in Physiology, Chemistry and Botany. In Physiology there was an enrollment of 204; in Chemistry, 114; in Botany, 130. The professors report that these students manifested keen interest in their work. The degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science was instituted by the Senate, and ten graduated with this degree at Commencement last June.

The Summer Session was held in 1908 from July 2nd to August 8. The attendance was a good deal larger than ever before, especially because of the advantageous terms offered to teachers by the Department of Education. Special courses were provided for them in the teaching of Art and the Natural Sciences, and in Physical Training. In Arts a selection of courses was offered, to be supplemented in the succeeding years, and these were both of the general and of the honour grades, so that teachers and others have the opportunity of securing an honour degree by means of attendance at the Summer Session, though to be sure the course is very long. It is difficult as yet to forecast the future of the Summer Session, but it seems probable that in this large and growing province there will be an increasing number of teachers and other educated persons who will desire to improve their position by further study during a few weeks of the summer. Attention should again be drawn to the fact that the chief burden will fall upon the same departments, whose professors may be called upon at frequent intervals to teach, while other departments will escape altogether. If the Summer Session is to continue some means must be devised of remedying these inequalities.

Special courses were given as in former years for teachers of the city, most of whom are proceeding to a degree in Arts. To suit the convenience of these students the staff lectured to them in the afternoon or on Saturday morning. In English there were 19 students, in German 5, in French 14, in Psychology 6 and in History 5. During the session 59 lectures were delivered by 22 members of the staff in 20 local centres throughout the province. There is thus a tendency towards a course by one lecturer. I must mention the continued interest and industry of Dr. Abbott in arranging for and conducting the correspondence of the Summer Session, Teachers' Courses and extension lectures.

Again last winter a course of lectures was delivered on Saturday afternoons during January and February and proved very successful. On Professor Mavor the chief responsibility for conducting this course fell. The lecturers were Professor John Cox, Professor G. S. Brett, the Right Rev. Bishop Reeve, Professor T. G. Brodie, Professor R. Ramsay Wright, C. T. Currelly, Esq., B.A., and F. W. Baldwin, Esq., B.A.Sc.

About a month after the opening of the session the new university residences were ready to be occupied by students, and as was to be expected the number who applied at first was not large, because nearly all the students had been compelled to make more or less permanent boarding arrangements at the opening of the session. However, the numbers steadily increased so that by the New Year 94 had been in residence. These three buildings were designed to contain fifty students each, the accommodation being partly in single rooms and partly in suites consisting of a sitting-room and two bed-rooms. In each house there is also a common-room. In building these residences the Trustees kept before them the hope that as far as possible the students would live under self-government, but it was recognized at the same time that there should be in each house a younger member of the teaching-staff who would act in the capacity of friend and adviser to the residents. Accordingly at my request Mr. Kylie, Dr. Henderson, and Mr. Hogg, representing respectively Arts, Medicine and Applied Science, consented to live in the residences, and the University is under great obligation to these gentlemen for the service they have rendered by their constant attention to numerous details, their tact, and their unfeigned interest. The students also have appreciated their opportunity and have showed themselves able to make the experiment a success so far as it has gone. An advisory committee from the staff drew up regulations and dealt with difficulties as they arose, none of which proved to be serious. The chief regulations for the present year are that as far as possible students should be placed in the different buildings in fixed proportions from the various faculties and the different years, and that no student who is unable to enter his proper year in the autumn will be admitted.

The dining-hall was also placed upon a different footing. Miss Eadie, formerly on the staff of the Household Science Department, consented to undertake the duties of Superintendent, aiming to provide at the former rates meals which for quality of material, cooking and service would be as satisfactory as possible. There were many initial difficulties but the attendance was large and steadily maintained, and I feel that we should be grateful to Miss Eadie for the way in which she carried through a hard task. Each year's experience should make the succeeding year easier.

The student activities of the year have been successful, though the necessity of much larger accommodation in the gymnasium and for swimming becomes increasingly urgent. Dr. Barton's report is appended. As soon as the gymnasium is enlarged there should be, I believe, a compulsory physical examination of all new students by the medical physical director, who would give advice as to exercise and training. A praiseworthy decision has been reached by the Athletic Directorate in determining that hereafter no student shall be admitted to play on any of the first teams until he has completed his first year in the University. Much very valuable help was given to the Athletic Directorate by the representatives from the faculty, Professors DeLury and C. H. C. Wright.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) R. A. Falconer,
President.

APPENDIX A.

(1) Extract from the Report of the Principal of University College.
(2) Extract from the Report of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
(3) Extract from the Report of the Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science.
(4) Extract from the Report of the Dean of the Faculty of Forestry.
(5) Extract from the Report of the Dean of the Faculty of Education.
(6) Extract from the Report of the Secretary of the Faculty of Household Science.
(7) Report of the Librarian.
(8) Statement on the Museum of Geology and Mineralogy.
(9) Report on Biological Stations and Biological Museum.
(10) Report of the Physical Director.

(1) Extract from the Report of the Principal of University College.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Session 1908-1909.

The registration in the College has for the first time passed the number of one thousand.

At first sight it would appear that with numbers so large a special officer—such as in Harvard is called the College Dean—would be at once required, whose whole time should be devoted to getting to know the students individually and to giving advice and general supervision. But for the assistance of the University and College Registrars such an officer would have been necessary long ago. Nevertheless it is possible, perhaps in view of the seriousness of the Arts students, and the very sober methods in which they prosecute their course, to leave this supervision for the present in the hands of the staff of the College.

The increase in numbers reveals another fact deserving attention. The number of women students has now reached exactly one-third of the whole enrolment, or one-half of the men enrolled. This large number of women strains the resources of the present building beyond their capacity, and also still further drives the men out of the course in honour moderns, into which most of the women go. A more satisfactory feature of the large enrolment is that only some 80 out of the 1,000 are without full matriculation; some of these are in the old Commercial course, and will, with May, disappear and be no more seen.

Attention should be called to the large numbers still handled in single classes; in Latin in spite of subdivision the first year classes were practically 80 in number (three classes); this makes it certain that an addition to the department of Latin will be required. Professor vanderSmissen asks for further assistance in German on the same ground, that the classes after subdivision, still number from 25 to 55. The classes in French are so large that even the return of Professor Squair will not render it advisable to dispense with the services of Mr. Corbett.

(2) EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

I have been Dean of the Faculty but a few months and do not as yet feel in touch with the whole situation, consequently am not in a position to make an intelligent criticism as would be the case had I been in harness for a longer period. At the same time several needs are plainly apparent, and the policy of the University should be directed to improvement of methods in teaching in several of the departments.

Some of the defects are said to be the inevitable outcome of arrangements made at the date of amalgamation between Trinity and Toronto Schools. Even if this be true, the time has come when an endeavour should be made to organize each department in such a way that the Head shall be firmly fixed in his position and invested with full responsibility. At present such is not the case, and although the establishment of the new Advisory Board will do something in the way of improving the situation, still more is required. In some departments there has been divided responsibility, dissatisfaction and poor results as shown in our own as well as the Council examinations of the last two years. On the admission of our teachers students were not properly equipped, and it is reasonable to suppose that at least a portion of the blame rested with the organizations. An analysis of the facts makes evident the necessity of better methods in some departments.

In a general way the feeling of the Faculty has been that far too much time has been devoted to purely didactic teaching and too little opportunity given to the student for reading or to obtain the exercise necessary to enable him to keep up his physical health. In constructing new time-tables and in laying out schedules for the five-year course these points have been kept in view and an endeavour made to improve on past methods.

In looking over examination papers one is forced to admit that many medical students reach college poorly equipped in the way of special and general knowledge, and the interests of the profession will be best served by the adoption of a higher matriculation standard.

The complaint has been made, time and time again, that the tendency among certain teachers is to devote too much time to didactic teaching during the so-called clinics. This is a serious mistake, and while we cannot always depend on the judgment of the students when looking for flaws in methods, still many criticisms worthy of attention are received from those who are deeply in earnest.

As the Council of Physicians and Surgeons demands a course in Electricity provision must be made for the teaching of this subject during the coming season.

A general complaint is made in regard to some of the junior members of the Faculty being invested during the session with responsibility in two or three teaching departments. This, I think should be avoided wherever possible, as experience tells that it is difficult for such teachers to keep up enthusiasm in all branches.

Two or three cases were called to my attention where students in the primary years neglected their work largely because they lacked thoughtful and careful guidance. It seems to me that we should endeavour to develop some system by which we could keep in touch to a certain extent with the younger students who are exposed, often for the first time, to the allurements and temptations of a large city. If some of the older members of the Faculty could be induced to undertake this work their influence would be helpful and far reaching. The number of those inclined to stray from the path of rectitude and duty is not large, and a careful scrutiny of class standing would be helpful in detecting the weaklings.

I have found the members of the Faculty loyal and enthusiastic, fully impressed with the high ideals necessary to place the Faculty of Medicine in Toronto on the highest plane possible.

(3) EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF DEAN OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

Owing to various causes it seems probable that there will be a falling off in the attendance of students in this Faculty next year and perhaps for several years to come. The members in attendance in the sessions from 1899-1900 to 1908-9 inclusive, were as follows:—194, 234, 290, 341, 404, 492, 533, 620, 721, 759. The numbers in the first year during the last three sessions were 275, 314, 272. The principal causes which will have a tendency to reduce the numbers of those entering are: (1) The prevailing depression of business throughout Canada and the United States; (2) The increase of fees by nearly 40 per cent., which will come into effect next session, and (3) The continuous four years' course which also comes into effect next session. In addition to the above the raising of the standard of admission which comes into force in 1910 will have the effect of decreasing the numbers in 1910-11 and afterwards. Hitherto five subjects have been required for admission, three being fixed subjects and two optional; in 1910 six subjects will be required, viz.: three fixed subjects and three optional. In Arts four fixed subjects and two optional subjects are required. In Applied Science in 1910 Latin will be made an optional subject instead of being fixed as in Arts, and the number of optional subjects will be increased from two to three, thus making the same number of subjects requisite as in Arts.

The education given in this Faculty differs in an important respect from that given in the Faculty of Medicine and in this respect resembles closely the general course in Arts. It is not only suitable for candidates proposing to enter the various branches of the Engineering profession, Architecture, and Technology, but is a very good preparation for students who intend to enter various industrial fields such as manufacturing, transportation, etc., in other than technical or scientific capacities, namely as business managers, salesmen, superintendents, etc. In fact the work of this Faculty bears upon the development of the resources of the country not only through the preparation of a comparatively small number of men who will become highly trained experts, but also of those who will be required in order to carry on the every-day work of the country. This Faculty should thus furnish opportunities to those who desire a good general education suitable for industrial purposes. It will not be wise, therefore, to unduly stiffen the requirements for entrance beyond the minimum required for the satisfactory accomplishment of the work of the curriculum. In other words this Faculty should be prepared to admit and to train a large number of average men as well as a small number of high-class men.

The staff has always been overloaded with the work of instruction and consequently has been unable to do as much work in the line of original research as is desirable in the interests of the country. It is to be hoped that in the future the number of the more highly paid and permanent members of the staff will be largely increased.

No steps have yet been taken for the better instruction of students who wish to devote themselves to iron and steel metallurgy. The instruction at present given in this subject is fairly well suited to the requirements of the general engineer, but is not sufficient for the metallurgist.

A similar statement may be made with regard to instruction specially suited to the clay and related industries. The proposed east wing of the Chemistry and Mining building is intended for that work and iron and steel metallurgy.

In the new four years' curriculum an option is proposed in the fourth year for students who propose to devote themselves to sanitary engineering. Greater provision should be made for instruction in the heating and ventilation of buildings than exists at present.

It is to be hoped that means will be found to carry out the requirements of the new curriculum in respect of English, French and German and of accounts, costs, company organization, financial methods, business laws, etc.

(4) EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF FORESTRY.

Registration of students at the beginning of the session showed 27, an increase of 40 per cent. over the final number of the first year.

In December the Faculty moved into its new quarters. I regret to say that these quarters will probably be outgrown in another year, and, indeed, convenience requires that another lecture room be made ready for next session. This year, only the smallest of the classes, which made it possible to use the Dean's office for lecture and seminary work, prevented interference with the Botanical Department in the one class room.

A six-year course, leading to both the degrees in Arts and in Forestry, having in view the better education of some of the students in Forestry, was adopted in principle by the Senate, to be inaugurated in the coming session, although the detail is, at present writing, only partially decided. A number of students are awaiting the institution of this course.

During the Christmas vacation the Graves, Bigwood Lumber Co., kindly placed their camps at the disposal of two members of the junior class for the purpose of observing and reporting on their logging operations in detail. A similar courtesy was extended to another junior by the Booth Lumber Company. For the spring practice work of the junior and senior classes the Strong Lumber Company, operating in the township of Patterson has opened its camps.

For another year, it will still be possible and advisable to rely upon the courtesy of private timberland owners for the spring practice work. After that, the number of students may make this method impracticable and it is hoped that the Government may then set aside suitable practice ground.

I am happy to report that the Turner Lumber Company, who employed three of our students for summer work in the woods, has again called for the same number to continue the work. The Laurentide Paper Company has engaged a set of four. The Dominion Government will employ one, and sixteen have been recommended to the Ontario Government for employment as fire rangers.

A considerable amount of time of the Dean has been taken up by addresses before various bodies in different places.

(5) EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF EDUCATION.

The total enrolment for examination or instruction in the Courses for teachers' certificates was 206. Of these 54 were graduates in Arts. In the re-organized courses for degrees in pedagogy fourteen additional students were registered, all of whom are graduates in Arts. This gives a total registration of 220, made up of 70 graduates in Arts and 150 Senior Teachers.

The appearance of this new group of students, the candidates for degrees in pedagogy, is encouraging. The Faculty of Education has no greater duty to perform than the duty of renewing in its alumni an interest in the problem of the schoolroom.

The work of the Second Session has been attended by the same difficulties as appeared during the First Session. The patience of the students and the self-sacrificing spirit of the practice-teaching staff could not altogether offset the inadequate classroom accommodations, the remoteness of the practice schools, or the ill-constructed time-table. The University Schools now in course of erection will remove most, if not all, of these difficulties. It is to be hoped that its completion will not be delayed beyond the coming Session.

The University Schools will not immediately disturb or utilize the major part of the old St. Margaret's buildings. Even the additions of the near future will probably run eastward and leave the old buildings intact. These old buildings, *i.e.*, the Phillips residence, the upper floor of the old School-room, and the Observatory houses, would lodge 45-50 students. What is to be done with them? They need not be torn down. They should not lie idle. They cannot be rented unless they are repaired. If repaired, they would lodge 45-50 of the women students. One hundred and fifty women attend the Faculty of Education. The great majority of these are under 25 years of age. They need the residence training. No woman needs it more than the schoolmistress. No residence for women would be more profitable to the University, in all that constitutes permanent profit, than a residence for women teachers.

(6) EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Laird reports for the Department of Household Science that there have been more students registered in the degree and normal courses than ever before, 27 being registered in the degree course, the highest number in any previous year being 18; and 24 in the normal, the highest previous registration also being 18. The number of occasional students registered has been somewhat less than in previous years.

The Normal students are working for a teacher's certificate in Household Science, granted by the Education Department, and therefore must have adequate practice teaching. The Degree students have also been granted this certificate on the completion of their course, if in addition to their arts curriculum, they take 60 hours in methods of teaching household science and practice teaching. They have all desired the teacher's certificate in addition to the degree, and it was therefore necessary to provide practice classes for sixteen students, for which, however, it was not possible to arrange very satisfactorily.

In addition to the work with students regularly registered in Household Science, a short course has been given to Faculty of Education students.

(7) Report of the Librarian. (Mr. H. H. Langton, M.A.)

I beg to submit my report on the Library for the past year.

For the twelve months ending April 30th, the number of bound volumes entered on the accession list was 9,136, and the number of pamphlets was 2,480, making total contents of the Library at that date 102,076 bound volumes and 25,792 pamphlets. About 2,000 of the number of bound volumes added during the year represent, however, books which arrived during the preceding year and which could not be unpacked and entered on the accession list before the end of term, on account both of lack of space and of pressure of more important work upon the Library staff. During the summer months additional assistance was obtained and all the purchases of the preceding year were unpacked and catalogued. The only cases remaining unpacked were those containing gifts of Parliamentary Reports and Blue Books for which there is no space on the shelves at present, and also some folios on the Antiquities of Egypt, which, until the completion of the new Library addition, must also remain unpacked for want of adequate accommodation in the present stack room.

The statistics of the use of books by students for the seven months ending April 30th, as compared with the figures for the same period of the last academic year, show a scarcely appreciable increase in the number of day tickets, 24,096 as compared with 23,658, but an increase of 10 per cent. in the tickets for books taken out for evening use, 9,139 as compared with 8,321. The latter is the significant figure, because, the Reading Room accommodation having reached practically its limit last year, it could not be expected that the number of day readers—and therefore of tickets used during the day—could show an increase. The average number of readers in the Reading Room increased considerably during October and November over the numbers recorded for the preceding year, fell off as much in December and January, and rose again to exactly the same figure as last year in the three months period—February, March and April. Here again it is evident that the limit of the capacity of the Reading Room was reached in the latter months of last year and that no increase could be expected this year. An examination of the figures for each day during the month of March last shows that on every morning during the month, and in April on every morning but four (except the Saturday mornings), the Reading Room was practically full. There were never less than 100 readers at a time and over 130 were counted 16 times during the two months. From the 23rd of February the Library has also been open every evening from 7 to 10.30, but the experiment has not been very successful. An average attendance of 13 readers is shown for the nine weeks. The largest number counted at any time during the evenings was 25.

The ordinary staff of the Library was larger by one during the past year, in consequence of the return to duty of one of the clerks who had had leave of absence. The routine work of the Library has therefore been kept up with during the year, as is shown by the fact that no arrears of purchased books remain to be unpacked. Something has also been done in the direction of increasing the number of exchanges received. The Subject Catalogue, except so far as new books are concerned, has made no progress during the year. An

Assistant Cataloguer has, however, been obtained and her services will be turned to good account both in extending the Subject Catalogue and also in cataloguing the collection of pamphlets, which have not yet been catalogued at all.

The relation of Departmental Libraries to the Main Library has not yet been placed on a satisfactory basis. Owing to the diverse views of the members of the staff as to the functions of these Libraries, it has been difficult hitherto to make any regulations which will apply to all equally. A sub-committee of the Library Committee has recently been appointed for the purpose of dealing with the question.

The Library received this year a handsome present from Mr. E. C. Whitney of three valuable works on Egyptian art and archaeology, viz.:

Description de l'Egypte. (Published by order of the Emperor Napoleon I). 23 folio vols.

Catalogue général des Antiquités Egyptiennes dans le Musée de Caire. 31 folio vols.

Prisse d'Avennes: Histoire de l'Art Egyptien. 2 folio vols.

(8) STATEMENT REGARDING THE MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

The material at present contained in the museum may be summarised as follows:—

Minerals:—The mineral collection consists of about 7,000 specimens, exposed in 65 cases, and of about half as many stored in drawers beneath the same cases. This collection has been built up around the Ferrier collection purchased ten years ago. It is very complete in the wide range of species and varieties represented. From this point of view it is probably unequalled in Canada.

Rocks:—A fairly complete series of Canadian and foreign rocks are exhibited in 25 cases with a considerable volume of material at present in storage.

Invertebrate fossils:—The Invertebrate fossils number some 6,000 species represented by about 20,000 specimens. Two-thirds of these are at present displayed in 80 cases, the remainder being in storage. The foundation of this collection was the excellent series of fossils presented by Dr. Byron E. Walker to which was soon added, by the kindness of Mr. Wm. MacKenzie the Matthew collection of invaluable types of Cambrian fossils from the Maritime Provinces. Another important addition was the unique set of Interglacial forms presented by Professor A. P. Coleman. By purchase, collection and donation the museum has grown to its present size and it is now, in all probability, the most complete in Canada.

Vertebrate fossils:—Owing to lack of space and the large expenditure involved, the Vertebrate collection is not yet on a par with the Invertebrate. The fishes are, however, represented by a fair collection filling six cases. The larger forms are necessarily confined to such specimens as can be attached to the walls of the room at present used as a museum.

Fossil plants:—Fossil plants are represented by a fair series of Carboniferous, Cretaceous, Tertiary and Interglacial forms.

Economic Geology:—At present 25 cases of economic minerals and products are displayed and a considerably greater amount is in storage. The importance of this section of the museum can hardly be overestimated, but its proper development is at present, impossible, owing to lack of space.

The more important acquisitions during the past year are as follows:

Rocks and Minerals:—

By exchange—With J. H. Pratt, Esq., North Carolina.—A fine series of North Carolina minerals.

With Dr. J. L. Bailey.—A collection of New Brunswick minerals.

With Dr. Stutzer, Freiberg, Germany.—A series representing the mode of occurrence of the Freiberg ores.

By collection.—Mr. A. L. Parsons.—Valuable material from Nova Scotia.

Professor T. L. Walker.—A complete series of Canadian tungsten minerals.

By purchase.—The funds available for the purchase of minerals have chiefly been expended in the acquisition of rare species not already represented in the collections.

By donation.—Numerous friends of the musuem have presented specimens illustrating the mineral resources of the Province.

Fossils:—

By exchange.—With R. Rowley, Esq., Louisiana, Mo.—A series of rare Carboniferous forms.

By collection.—Besides a considerable amount of material from various localities, the departmental collector, Mr. Joseph Townsend, procured a particularly fine series of Trenton Echinoderms from Eastern Ontario and a good collection of Chazy fossils from Cap St. Martin, P.Q.

Professor W. A. Parks obtained a fair series of Tertiary forms from the vicinity of Mayence, Germany.

By purchase.—Cranium and antlers of the Irish deer, large slab of Uintacrinus from the Kansas Chalk, collection of fossil fish from Syria, Devonian Star Fishes from Bundenbach, Germany, Cretaceous sponges, Jurassic corals, English Carboniferous fossils, a large series of Eocene shells from Paris basin and many minor collections required to fill gaps in the museum.

Economic Geology:—

By collection.—Northern Ontario and British Columbia ores and rocks.—Professor A. P. Coleman.

Erzgebirge ores and rocks.—Professor W. A. Parks.

Nova Scotia ores.—Mr. A. L. Parsons.

By purchase.—Saxon and Bohemian ores, rare ores and a series of ornamental stones.

By donation.—British Columbia coals.—By the courtesy of His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

Nova Scotia coals.—By the courtesy of the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia.

The room at present occupied as a museum is filled to congestion, and is besides quite unsuitable for museum purposes. In our opinion it is very desirable that more spacious accommodation be at once provided, in order to properly display the material now in storage and to make provision for a reasonable expansion in these collections, so important to the University and to the Province.

The educational and even commercial value of a properly equipped museum illustrating the natural resources of the Province cannot be overestimated.

We are gratified that there is a prospect of the early erection of a museum building to accommodate these collections and other valuable material in the possession of the University.

A. P. Coleman,
Professor of Geology.
T. L. Walker,
Professor of Mineralogy.
W. A. Parks,
Associate Professor of Geology.

(9) Biological Museum and Biological Stations.

Professor Ramsay Wright, Director.

Biological Museum.

During the financial year, 1908-09, no considerable additions have been made to the collections, but the work of cataloguing, labelling and displaying these has continued. Some important gaps were filled up by purchase from dealers and a few gifts were received from Dr. Amyot, Professor MacMurrich, Professor Walker, Rev. H. J. Hamilton, Japan, Rev. D. W. Ganton, Mr. Drysdale and others. A collection illustrative of the cave fauna of England was obtained by Mr. Currelly and accommodated in this Museum. The most important change which I have to record is the removal of the Botanical Collections to the new building of Botany and Forestry, which has rendered available a considerable amount of space for the better display of the Entomological collections. It is learned, however, that it may be necessary to replace these in their former position owing to the circumstance that the Museum room in question may very probably have to be used as a temporary laboratory during next season.

Atlantic Marine Biological Station.

As indicated in the last report the Atlantic Station was ready in June, 1908, for operations, and although all of the facilities which will eventually be required are not yet arranged for, some progress was made in the work of the station. Professor McMurrich and Dr. Edmund Boyd represented the University at the Station and engaged, respectively, in studies on Actinia and on the development of fishes.

Pacific Marine Station.

Dr. Huntsman spent several months at the Station at Nanaimo and was engaged in a study of the Tunicata of the Pacific coast, which promises excellent results.

Bermuda Station.

A provisional arrangement was arrived at between the Universities of Harvard, Columbia, Princeton and Toronto to co-operate with the Bermuda Natural History Society in the support of a Biological Station at Agar's Island, Bermuda, in consequence of which it will be possible for one of our graduates to occupy a research table at the Station in question during the coming summer.

(10) REPORT OF THE PHYSICAL DIRECTOR. (DR. J. W. BARTON.)

It is with feelings of satisfaction and also of regret that I beg to give a brief outline of the work of the physical department for the past year.

It is very satisfactory to feel that the real purpose of athletics in university life is being recognized by the student body, more fully this last year than in previous years; that helpful sport and exercise is an integral part of the university course, to enable the student to do his best work, and get the most out of his sojourn among university influences.

The regret is that we are still not reaching a larger percentage of the total number of students, also that we are not reaching the ones that need it most, students who work very hard at their studies, students, some brilliant and some mediocre, who not only do not do their best work while at the university, but leave the university in a poorer condition physically than when they entered it. It is almost pitiful to see the faces of some of the students during March, April and May. There is a haggard, worried expression that bespeaks nothing else but "grind."

Of course there is but the one remedy, and that is, compulsory physical examination, and then compulsory physical training. With our present gymnasium equipment, compulsory physical training is impossible, as we are at present very much overcrowded.

But the physical examination and the compulsory physical training can be made most effective, and not in the least offensive, by adopting the following plan. The members of the first year class in every faculty would each be examined on certain specified days. They would line up and come into the Examining Room one at a time. After examining heart and lungs, and ascertaining the liability to hernia (rupture), a general look would be taken at the physique, and they would pass on. If the student were perfectly sound, he could select the form of athletics in which he wished to indulge. If, during this examination, a student were found to be in poor physical condition, or had some defect, he would secure an appointment at a subsequent hour for the fuller or more complete examination, which entails personal and family history, the measurement of the various parts of the body, with a prescription of exercise needed. This examination would not be given at the class examination, as the line or class examination must not be delayed, but would be given at a subsequent date.

The gymnasium work has been very satisfactory, the only serious drawback being the interruption in class work, occasioned by the preparations for social functions. This, of course, will be obviated by the new gymnasium. A most pleasing feature was the number who came regularly at other than class hours, and worked at their prescription of exercise. Sergeant Williams, Gymnasium Instructor, has done efficient work in the gymnasium fencing and boxing clubs. There is the old difficulty of having all the work done within the hours of 4 and 6 p.m. When the compulsory physical training comes, there will be more opportunities for work.

Mr. Corsan, swimming instructor, has likewise done satisfactory work, a large number having been taught to swim.

Mr. Hare, the caretaker, has been as efficient and obliging as ever.

In regard to the physical examination, there have been a little more than six hundred examined. Of this number, about one-third received a complete examination. It is a noteworthy fact, but not in the least surprising, that the students who received the complete or full examination are the most faithful in their attendance, and continue their work later in the session than the others.

It was not necessary to reject many students as unfit for athletics. Quite a large number, however, needed proper directing, and quite a number had to take some precautionary measures. There were also two cases where the examination came at a most opportune time. One case I mentioned to you (abscess of the appendix). The other case was that of a student who was in uniform ready for a match, and came for his physical examination as required by the regulations. He had a most pronounced case of threatened hernia. Both these have since undergone operations.

The indoor work is now interesting a larger number than in former years. This is accounted for, to some extent, by the addition of the swimming, basketball, and boxing and wrestling clubs.

In regard to the Athletic Association, I might say that this has been another banner year. In every line of athletic endeavour we have not only had a larger number of students taking exercise therein, but in our contest with other Universities we have been most uniformly successful.

Our Lacrosse team won the Intercollegiate championship of America.

Our Rugby Football teams won the Senior, Intermediate and Junior Intercollegiate championships.

Our Association Football team won the Canadian Intercollegiate championship and also the Ontario championship.

Our track team again won the Intercollegiate championship.

Our Basketball team won the Intercollegiate championship, being the first holders of the trophy, as last year Queen's, McGill and Varsity were all tied for the championship.

Our Swimming Club won the championship of the newly formed Intercollegiate Swimming Association, defeating McGill and O.A.C. by the small margin of one point.

Our Tennis Club won the championship of the newly formed Canadian Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association, defeating both Queen's and the R.M.C.

Our Hockey teams, while not winning the championships this year, were the runners up in all three series.

In addition to the above, we were fortunate enough to win twenty-four life saving medals, granted by the Royal Life Saving Association of England, for efficiency in swimming, diving, life saving and resuscitation. This is the largest class ever awarded these medals in Canada.

You will notice that we are branching out in our Athletics, that we are endeavouring to foster all forms of legitimate sport, and thus interest a larger number. This has been made possible this year, owing to the very large gate we received in playing for the Dominion Rugby championship. This growth would have been impossible without this money, as it has enabled us to foster excellent branches of sport, from which there can be no adequate return in gate receipts.

And yet, with all this growth, the requests for the formation of most of the new intercollegiate unions have come from Queen's and McGill. These branches have been encouraged greatly this year, and should be kept up if we are to engage all our men in athletics, and also keep our standing among the other Universities.

I believe the other Universities are enabled to keep up the various branches because they have a compulsory athletic fee. I believe we should have this fee, not so much for the above reason, although that should be a sufficient one, but because if every student paid for his athletics, he would take advantage of the privileges he was paying for, and we would be reaching a great mass of the student body.

I believe a fee of $4 (the present fee) should be paid by every male student; for that he could procure a physical examination, prescription of exercise, a locker, use of the gymnasium, pool, and athletic field, free instruction in swimming, in fact, all the athletic privileges.

This compulsory fee should entail compulsory physical training. Of course, both the compulsory fee and the compulsory physical training are out of the question until we get our new gymnasium, as we would be unable to take care of the increased number. Before concluding, it is with pleasure that I wish to inform you that the Athletic students of the University have put themselves on record as believing that studies come first and athletics second in University life, by adopting the rule that " No student shall represent the University in any senior intercollegiate contest, unless he has fulfilled the requirements of the University for entrance to the studies of the second year."

In conclusion, I might say, that as Physical Director, the best work for our students can only be done by the erection of a new gymnasium as soon as possible, for then, and only then, can we properly inaugurate compulsory physical training and the compulsory athletic fee.

APPENDIX B.

REGISTRATION OF STUDENTS.

(1) Enrollment in the Colleges.
(2) Enrollment in University Subjects.
(3) Registration in Courses in the Faculty of Arts.
(4) Registration of Women Students.

(1) ENROLLMENT IN THE COLLEGES.

The students in University College were enrolled as follows:

——	Greek.	Latin.	Ancient History	English.	German.	French.	Orientals.	Ethics.
First Year—								
Pass	27	238	128	283	169	167	48	....
Honours	13	18	89	139	69	114	....	....
Second Year—								
Pass	20	180	....	247	105	130	11	....
Honours	20	18	71	53	52	47	3	....
Third Year—								
Pass	3	63	....	160	24	30	2	82
Honours	9	8	14	42	38	45	10	14
Fourth Year—								
Pass	5	36	....	124	49	33	1	50
Honours	5	6	8	40	9	28	5	10
Totals—								
Pass	55	517	128	814	347	360	62	132
Honours	47	50	182	274	168	234	18	24

The students in Victoria College were enrolled as follows:

——	Greek.	Latin.	Ancient History	English	German.	French.	Orientals.	Ethics.
First Year—								
Pass	17	88	47	132	42	41	42	....
Honours	7	7	29	49	46	37	1	....
Second Year—								
Pass	23	63	....	85	38	40	28	....
Honours	6	6	17	25	17	15	2	....
Third Year—								
Pass	....	23	....	52	16	17	3	22
Honours	3	1	1	10	5	6	5	7
Fourth Year—								
Pass	2	16	....	72	8	9	5	9
Honours	4	3	3	16	16	13	4	11
Totals—								
Pass	42	190	47	341	104	107	78	31
Honours	20	17	50	100	84	71	12	18

The students in Trinity College were enrolled as follows:

——	Greek.	Latin.	Ancient History	English.	German.	French.	Orientals.	Ethics.
First Year—								
Pass	17	48	28	42	14	34	....	....
Honours	7	7	18	23	16	17	....	....
Second Year—								
Pass	11	35	....	22	12	17	....	....
Honours	2	3	4	16	9	12	....	....
Third Year—								
Pass	10	20	....	25	10	16	5	23
Honours	7	7	2	4	1	....	....	1
Fourth Year—								
Pass	....	8	....	8	6	8	2	8
Honours	....	....	....	9	8	8	....	1

The students in St. Michael's College were enrolled as follows:

——	Greek.	Latin.	Ancient History	English.	German.	French.	Philosophy.	Ethics.
First Year	10	20	20	20	11	20	....	....
Second Year	....	12	....	12	....	12	12	....
Third Year	....	....	....	8	....	....	8	8

(2) ENROLLMENT IN UNIVERSITY SUBJECTS.

The following tables exhibit the numbers attending lectures in University subjects, together with the numbers of those taking the practical work in the laboratories:

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

——	Pass.	Pass and Honours.	Honours.
Faculty of Arts—			
First Year	366	....	26
Second Year	....	....	108
Third Year	....	....	16
Fourth Year	48	....	13
Post-Graduate	....	....	4
Faculty of Applied Science—			
First Year	....	271	....
Second Year	....	....	227
Total 1,079	414	271	394

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

——	Pass.	Pass and Honours.	Honours.	Laboratory.
Faculty of Arts—				
First Year	52		110	110
Second Year			119	62
Third Year	41		19	19
Fourth Year			8	8
M.A		2		
Ph.D.		6		
Occasional		12		
Faculty of Medicine—				
First Year		114		113
Faculty of Household Science		11		
Dental Students	56			
Total 550	149	145	256	312

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY.

——	Pass.	Pass and Honours.	Honours.	Laboratory.
Faculty of Arts—				
First Year	178		53	53
Second Year			39	39
Third Year			24	24
Fourth Year			30	30
Graduate Students			2	2
Faculty of Medicine—				
First Year		110		110
Second Year		178		178
Faculty of Household Science—				
First Year			14	14
Second Year			5	5
Third Year			4	4
Faculty of Applied Science—				
Third Year				7
Faculty of Forestry—				
First Year			18	18
Third Year			3	3
Fourth Year			1	1
Total 659	178	288	193	488

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY.

—	Pass and Honours.	Honours.	Laboratory.
Faculty of Arts—			
Second Year	6	6	6
Third Year	24	24	24
Fourth Year	34	34	34
Faculty of Medicine—			
Second Year	175	....	175
Faculty of Household Science—			
Senior Normal	12	12	12
Junior Normal	12	12	12
	263	88	263

Total	263
Veterinary Students	204
	467

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

—	Pass.	Pass and Honours.	Honours.	Laboratory.
Faculty of Arts—				
First Year	6	....	85	85
Second Year	4	....	49	49
Third Year	....	....	20	20
Fourth Year	....	....	11	11
Graduate Students*	....	....	....	8
Faculty of Medicine—				
First Year	....	116	....	116
Second Year	....	173	....	173
Faculty of Forestry—				
First Year	....	17	....	17
Faculty of Household Science—				
First Year	....	11	....	11
Second Year	....	6	....	6
Faculty of Applied Science—				
Second Year	....	9	....	....
Third Year	....	7	....	....
Veterinary Students	....	114	....	114
Total 628	10	453	165	620

* Two Graduate Students and six Junior Assistants.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY.

—	Pass.	Pass and Honours.	Honours.	Laboratory.
Faculty of Arts—				
First Year			70	
Second Year	99		24	24
Third Year			6	2
Fourth Year			2	2
Graduate				1
Faculty of Applied Science—				
Second Year		132		
Third Year		98		
Fourth Year			4	4
Total 435	99	230	106	33

DEPARTMENT OF MINERALOGY.

—	Pass and Honours.	Honours.	Laboratory.
Faculty of Arts—			
Second Year		20	18
Third Year		8	8
Fourth Year		1	1
Occasional		1	1
Graduate		1	2
Faculty of Forestry—			
Second Year	3		3
Third Year	2		2
Faculty of Applied Science—			
First Year	172		172
Second Year	128		128
Third Year	14		17
Fourth Year	4		8
Total 354	323	31	360

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY.

—	History of Philosophy.		Psychology.		Logic.		Metaphysics.		Ethics.	
	Pass.	Honours.	Pass.	Honours.	Pass.	Honours.	Pass.	Honours.	Pass.	Honours.
Second Year—										
Dept. of Philosophy	44	44	44	44	47	47	......	44	......	......
Other Honour Depts	......	......	99	......	105	......	......	......	......	......
General Course	154	......	150	....	66	......	......	......	......	......
Teachers' Course	......	......	7	......	1	1	......	......	......	......
Summer Session	9	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	......	......
Third Year—										
Dept. of Philosophy	....	21	......	21	......	25	......	21	14	14
Dept. of Political Science	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	34	......
Other Honour Depts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......
General Course	.....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	32	......
Fourth Year—										
Dept. of Philosophy	......	20	.....	20	......	20	......	20	8	8
Other Honour Depts	......	......	......	4	......	......	......	......	......	2
General Course	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	42	......
Graduates	......	10	......	6	.....	1	......	10	......	10
	207	95	300	95	219	94	......	101	132	34

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

—		Pass.	Honour.
Second Year		....	87
Third Year		31	52
Fourth Year		62	26
Department of History		....	2
Department of Philosophy		29	....
Commercial Course		....	5
Post-Graduate Students		....	2
Occasionals		....	3
Faculty of Forestry		2	....
Total	301	124	177

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

—		Pass.	Honours.
Second Year		100	119
Third Year		79	71
Fourth Year		67	46
Total	482	246	236

DEPARTMENT OF ROMAN LAW, ENGLISH LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

—	Honours.
Third Year	40
Fourth Year	19
	59

DEPARTMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY.

—	Pass.	Honours.
Second Year—		
Department of History		1
Third Year—		
Department of Political Science		49
Department of Modern History		4
General Course	31	
Fourth Year—		
Department of Political Science		26
Department of Modern History		4
General Course	73	
Total 188	104	84

DEPARTMENT OF ITALIAN, SPANISH AND PHONETICS.

—	Italian Honours.	Spanish.		Phonetics.
		Pass.	Honours.	
First Year	68	39	16	68
Second Year	41	13	7	
Third Year	24	1	5	
Fourth Year	21	1	4	
Graduate Students	1			1
	155	54	32	69

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

—	
Arts Students proceeding to a degree	27
Faculty of Education Students	100
Normal Students	24
Occasionals	53
	204

(3 REGISTRATION IN COURSES IN FACULTY OF ARTS.

Courses.	First Year.			Second Year.			Third Year.			Fourth Year.			Total.	M.A.	Ph.D.
	U. C.	V. C.	T. C.	U. C.	V. C.	T. C.	U. C.	V. C.	T. C.	U. C.	V. C.	T. C.			
General	153	67	26	100	38	18	37	17	19	36	18	6	535	..	..
Classics	9	4	5	12	6	2	6	1	5	4	3		57	4	..
Eng. and Hist. (Class.)	12	7	3	11	4	1	4	2	2	2	1		49	..	..
Eng. and Hist. (Mods.)	32	21	6	15	7	7	15			8	5	1	117	..	..
Modern Languages	36	20	12	27	12	5	23	7		21	10	7	180	41	..
Oriental Languages				2	2		3	3			3		13	3	7
Greek and Hebrew	4						1	2					7	..	..
Philosophy				12	26	1	14	8	1	8	11	1	82	13	2
Philosophy (St. Michael's)				15			6						21	..	..
Modern History				6		2	3	1		4		1	17	7	..
Political Science				63	12		37	7	5	18	6		148	5	1
Mathematics	17	5	2	22	3		10	2		6	2		69	3	2
Physics				3						1	2		6	4	5
Astronomy and Physics										5			5	..	..
Natural Science	35	14	2										51	..	..
Biol. and Phys. Science				22	9		15	3	1	19	7		76	..	..
Biology				3		1	2	2		4			12	1	1
Chemistry and Mineral. I.				6	3	1	5	2		8	2		27	3	8
Chemistry and Mineral. II.										1			1	..	..
Geology and Mineralogy				2				2					4	..	2
Household Science	8	4	1	2	4		2	2		1	2		26	..	..
Commercial Course	3												3	..	..
Total of courses taken	309	142	57	323	126	38	183	61	33	146	72	16	1,506	84	28
Total of students regist'd.	297	132	53	270	108	35	175	58	33	143	71	16	1,391	84	28

(4) REGISTRATION OF WOMEN STUDENTS.

The women students registered in University College took the following courses:

———	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
General	28	35	13	16
Classics		1	3	1
English and History (Cl. Op.)		2		
Classics and English and History	3	1		
Modern Languages	22	18	24	20
English and History (Mod. Op.)	23	12	6	7
Modern Languages and English and History	6		1	1
Classics and Modern Languages		1		
Sciences	3	2	1	1
Household Sciences	7	2	2	1
Science and Household Science	1			
Mathematics and Physics	2	6	3	2
Political Science			1	
Philosophy			1	2
	95	79	56	51

The remaining women students registered in University College were occasional students.

The women students registered in Victoria College took the following courses:

——	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year
General Course	14	14	9	7
Moderns and English and History (Mod.)	27	11	6	13
Classics and English and History (Cl.)	2	2	....	1
Philosophy	....	1	1	....
Mathematics and Physics	4	....	....	1
Natural and Physical Science	1	....	....	1
Household Science	4	4	2	3
Orientals	....	1	....	....
	52	33	18	26

Total	129
Graduates in special courses	6
" " M.A.	20
Occasional students	7
	162

The women students registered in Trinity College took the following courses:

——	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
General Course	6	7	6	3
Modern Languages	11	5	....	*7
English and History (Mod.)	†5	3	....	‡1
English and History (Cl.)	....	1	2	....
Classics	2	....	....	....
Mathematics and Physics	1	....	....	....
Chemistry and Mineralogy	....	1	....	....
Household Science	1	....	....	....
Occasional students	3	3	2	2
	26	20	10	11

* One of these is an occasional student.
† Three of these taking Modern Languages.
‡ Taking Modern Languages.

The women in the Faculty of Household Science took the following courses:

Junior Normal	12
Senior Normal	12
Occasional	52
	76

The women in the Faculty of Education took the following courses:

Advanced Course	41
General Course	101
	142

APPENDIX C.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

(1) Faculty of Arts.
(2) Faculty of Medicine.
(3) Faculty of Applied Science.
(4) Faculty of Forestry.
(5) Faculty of Education.
(6) Faculty of Household Science.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS IN MAY, 1909.

(1) FACULTY OF ARTS.

Senior Matriculation.

Courses.	University.	Univ. Coll.	Vic. Coll.	Trin. Coll.	Totals.	Passed.	Starred.	Failed.	Transfer'd.	Aegrotat.	B. L.	Deferred.	Def. B. L.	Debarred.
General Course	....	44	14	8	66	19	26	21	....	....	....	....	....	9
Classics	....	1	....	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Eng. and Hist. (Class.)	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Greek and Hebrew	....	....	....	1	1	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Modern Languages	....	6	1	1	8	2	4	2	3	....	....	1	....	....
Eng. and Hist. (Mod.)	....	4	3	1	8	5	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
Mathematics and Physics	....	1	1	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Natural Science	....	10	....	....	10	3	5	2	3	....	....	2	....	2
Household Science	....	3	1	....	4	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Occasionals	17	5	2	1	25	20	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commercial Course	....	3	....	....	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Teachers' Course	3	....	....	....	3	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	20	80	22	13	135	57	44	34	13	....	....	3	....	11

FIRST YEAR.

Courses.	University.	Univ. Coll.	Vic. Coll.	Trin. Coll.	Totals.	Passed.	Starred.	Failed.	Transfer'd.	Aegrotat.	B. L.	Deferred.	Def. B. L.	Debarred.
General Course	...	79	29	13	121	46	57	18	....	....	....	....	....	18
Classics	....	8	4	4	16	16	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Eng. and Hist. (Class.)	....	7	6	2	15	14	1	....	4	....	1	....	....	....
Greek and Hebrew	....	3	1	....	4	4	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Modern Languages	....	24	16	10	50	38	9	3	9	....	3	....	....	2
Eng and Hist. (Mod.)	....	28	17	4	49	38	11	....	18	....	3	....	....	....
Mathematics and Physics	....	15	3	2	20	15	4	1	2	....	....	....	....	....
Natural Science	....	24	13	2	39	21	17	1	5	....	....	3	....	....
Household Science	....	5	3	1	9	7	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Occasionals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	....	193	92	38	323	199	100	24	41	....	8	3	....	20

SECOND YEAR.

Courses.	University.	Univ. Coll.	Vict. Coll.	Trin. Coll.	Totals.	Passed.	Starred.	Failed.	Transfer'd.	Aegrotat.	B. L.	Deferred.	Def. B. L.	Debarred.
General Course		58	25	17	100	38	55	7						41
Classics		11	5	2	18	16	2		1	1		1		1
English and History (Class.)		10	2	1	13	[illegible]	[illegible]							
Greek and Hebrew														
Oriental Languages		1	2		3	2	1							
Modern Languages		19	12	5	36	28	8		3	1			4	8
English and History (Mod.)		14	8	5	27	25	2		1		2			
Political Science		61	11	3	75	24	49	2	11		1	14	10	39
Modern History		3		3	6	4	2		1			1		
Philosophy		25	29	1	55	23	26	6	4	2		11	8	23
Mathematics and Physics		19	3		22	22								
Physics		3			3	2	1						1	1
Biological and Physical Sciences		22	8		30	23	7					4	2	6
Biology		2			2		2							
Chemistry and Mineralogy		5	3	1	9	7	1	1				1		
Geology and Mineralogy		3			3	1	2							
Household Science		3	3		6	6								
Occasionals	7	9	1		17	15	1	1						
Teachers' Course	5				5	5								
Totals	12	268	112	38	430	254	159	17	21	4	3	32	25	119

THIRD YEAR.

Courses.	University.	Univ. Coll.	Vict. Coll.	Trin. Coll.	Totals.	Passed.	Starred.	Failed.	Transfer'd.	Aegrotat.	B. L.	Deferred.	Def. B. L.	Debarred.
General Course		34	18	17	69	31	36	2						31
Classics		8		5	13	13				1				1
English and History (Class.)		3	1	2	6	6				3				
Greek and Hebrew		1	2		3	3					1			
Oriental Languages		4	3		7	7								
Modern Languages		25	6		31	25	6			1	1	1		
English and History (Mod.)		13			13	12	1		1		1			
Political Science		36	4	5	45	33	10	2	6	1	4	2	4	17
Modern History		3	1		4	3	1					1		1
Philosophy		20	8	1	29	25	4			1	4	2	5	7
Mathematics and Physics		9	2		11	11				1				
Physics														
Biological and Physical Sciences		16	3	1	20	18	2					2		1
Biology		2	2		4	3	1							
Chemistry and Mineral'y, Div. I.		5	2		7	6	1							
Chemistry and Mineral'y, Div. II.														
Geology and Mineralogy			2		2	1	1							
Household Science		2	2		4	2	2					1		
Occasionals		3			3	2	1							
Teachers' Course	7				7	7								
Totals	7	184	56	31	278	208	66	4	7	8	11	9	9	58

FOURTH YEAR.

Courses.	University.	Univ. Coll.	Vict. Coll.	Trin. Coll.	Totals.	Passed.	Starred.	Failed.	Pass. Deg.	Aegrotat.	B. L.	Deferred.	Def. B. L.	Debarred.
General Course	..	35	15	8	58	46	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Classics	....	4	3	....	7	7	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
English and History (Class.)	....	2	1	...	3	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Greek and Hebrew	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oriental Languages	....	....	3	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Modern Languages	....	21	11	5	37	37	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....
English and History (Mod.)	....	7	5	2	14	14	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....
Political Science	....	17	6	....	23	23	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
Modern History	....	4	....	1	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Philosophy	....	7	10	1	18	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mathematics and Physics. Mathematics	....	6	1	....	7	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physics	....	2	1	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Astron. and Phys.	....	3	1	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physics	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Biological and Physical Sciences	....	18	7	....	25	25	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Biology	....	4	....	....	4	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chemistry and Mineral'y, Div. I.	....	8	2	....	10	10	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Chemistry and Mineral'y, Div. II.	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Geology and Mineralogy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Household Science	....	1	3	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Occasionals	....	12	3	1	16	14	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	....	152	72	18	242	225	16	1	5	6	9	...	...	....

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

	Passed with Honours.	French.	Starred.	Failed.
First Year	4	63	26	14
Second Year	18	91	39	29
Third Year	....	90	44	11
Fourth Year	26	54	35	11

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

	Passed with Honours.	Passed.	Starred.	Failed.
First Year:				
Civil Engineering	20	71	28	27
Mining Engineering	5	28	13	10
Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	27	67	28	26
Architecture	1	7	4	2
Analytical and Applied Chemistry	1	7	5	3
Chemical Engineering	1	3	....	....
Second Year:				
Civil Engineering	21	72	33	12
Mining Engineering	3	25	11	5
Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	22	80	29	9
Architecture	1	6	3	....
Analytical and Applied Chemistry	1	5	3	3
Third Year:				
Civil Engineering	17	76	9	4
Mining Engineering	2	7	3	....
Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	....	71	19	2
Analytical and Applied Chemistry	2	7	4	....
Chemical Engineering	....	1	1	....
Fourth Year	20	73	2	....

FACULTY OF FORESTRY

	Passed with Honours.	Passed.	Starred.	Failed.
First Year	1	5	8	1
Second Year	1	....	2	....
Third Year	1	2	....	....
Fourth Year	1	1	....	....

(5) FACULTY OF EDUCATION.

1. Number registered in the Faculty of Education		215
2. Number who passed	General Course	118
	Advanced Courses	47
	*Specialists	30
	B. Pæd	3
	D. Pæd	3
3. Number who passed with Honours.	General Course	10
	Advanced Courses	8
4. Number who passed partial examinations		8
5. Number who failed in whole or part		33

* Many of these are included among those who passed in the General or Advanced Courses.

(6) FACULTY OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

——	Passed with Honours.	Passed.	Starred.	Failed.
First Year, Normal Class	5	6	....	....
Second Year, Normal Class	10	1	....	1

APPENDIX D.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS.

The geographical distribution of the students is as follows:

FACULTY OF ARTS.

——	University of Toronto.	University College.	Victoria College.	Trinity College.	Total.
Ontario: (1) Province	199	458	296	91	1,044
(2) Toronto	107	427	119	40	693
Nova Scotia	4	5	1	....	10
New Brunswick	4	4	1	....	9
Prince Edward Island	....	....	....	....	....
Quebec	14	2	3	....	19
Manitoba	16	10	....	....	26
Saskatchewan	10	18	16	2	46
Alberta	6	20	9	1	36
British Columbia	7	17	16	3	43
United States	126	20	2	7	153
Elsewhere	11	29	12	6	58
Total	503	1,010	475	150	2,138

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Ontario:				
(1) Province	78	143	107	90
(2) Toronto	41	45	27	31
Nova Scotia			1	
New Brunswick			1	
Prince Edward Island		1		
Quebec	1			
Manitoba	4			
Saskatchewan	3	4	3	6
Alberta	5	6	1	5
British Columbia	6	6	4	3
United States	2	1	2	1
Newfoundland	1	2	1	
Trinidad	1			
British Guiana	2			
French Guiana			1	
England		1		
Africa		1		
West Indies	1			

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

Ontario:	
(1) Province	415
(2) Toronto	258
Nova Scotia	2
Quebec	2
Manitoba	14
Saskatchewan	6
Alberta	12
British Columbia	11
Foreign Countries	30

FACULTY OF EDUCATION.

Ontario:	
(1) Province	182
(2) Toronto	30
Alberta	2
United States	1

FACULTY OF FORESTRY.

Ontario:	
(1) Province	9
(2) Toronto	13
Provinces	3
Great Britain	1
United States	1

FACULTY OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

——	Senior Normals.	Junior Normals.	Occasionals.	Total.
Ontario:				
Province	4	3	15	22
Toronto	6	7	36	49
New Brunswick	1			1
Manitoba			1	1
British Columbia		1		1
Alberta		1		1
United States	1			1
	12	12	52	76

SUMMARY.

	Arts.	Medicine.	Applied Science.	Education.	Forestry.	Household Science.	Totals.
Ontario:							
Province	1,044	418	415	182	9	22	2,100
Toronto	693	144	258	30	13	49	1,287
Nova Scotia	10	1	2	....	....	....	13
New Brunswick	9	1	....	....	1	1	12
Prince Edward Island	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Quebec	19	1	2	....	1	....	23
Manitoba	26	4	14	....	....	1	45
Saskatchewan	46	16	6	....	....	....	68
Alberta	36	17	12	2	....	1	68
British Columbia	43	19	11	....	1	1	75
United States	153	6	....	1	1	1	162
Elsewhere	58	11	30	....	1	....	100